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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OLD LINE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the American Democracy  
is the first in the intelligence, the  
the, and the discriminating justice  
American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a dis-  
cussion of our political creed, which  
we wish to maintain before the world,  
and springing from and upheld by  
our will; and we contrast it with  
the practice of Federalism, un-  
der name or form, which seeks  
by the will of the constituent, and  
conceives no impotence too mon-  
strous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, That, entertaining  
views, the Democratic party of this  
through their Delegates assembled  
General Convention, coming together  
of concord, of devotion to the  
and faith of a true representative  
element, and appealing to their fellow-  
for the rectitude of their intentions,  
and reassert before the American  
the declarations of principle avowed  
when, on former occasions,  
General Convention they have presented  
candidates for the popular suffrages.  
That the Federal Government is one  
of power, derived solely from the  
nation; and the grants of power  
therein ought to be strictly construed;  
the departments and agents, of the  
Government; and that it is inexpedient  
and to exercise doubtful constitu-  
tional powers.

Resolved, That the Constitution does not con-  
fer on the General Government the power  
to commence and carry on a general  
policy of internal improvements.  
That the Constitution does not con-  
fer on the Federal Government  
directly or indirectly, to assume the  
of the several States, contracted for  
and national improvements, or other  
purposes, nor would such assump-  
tion be just or expedient.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy for-  
the Federal Government to foster one  
of industry to the detriment of any  
or to cherish the interests of one  
to the injury of another portion of  
common country; that every citizen  
every section of the country has a  
to demand and insist upon an equal  
rights and privileges, and to com-  
an ample protection of persons and  
property from domestic violence or foreign  
invasion.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch  
Government to enforce and practice the  
rigid economy in conducting our pub-  
lic affairs, and that no more revenue ought  
be raised than is required to defray the  
expenses of the Government, and the  
gradual, but certain extinction of  
public debt.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands  
to be sacredly applied to the nation-  
ally specified in the Constitution; and  
be opposed to any law for the dis-  
posal of such proceeds among the  
States as an independent policy and  
against the Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to char-  
ter a national bank; that we believe such  
institution one of deadly hostility to the  
interests of the country, dangerous to  
the people, and calculated to place the  
of the country within the control  
of a concentrated money power, and above  
the laws and the will of the people; and  
the results of Democratic legislation  
and all other financial measures up-  
held by the Democratic party, and  
demonstrated to candid and practical  
men of all parties, their soundness, safety,  
and utility, in all business pursuits.

Resolved, That the separation of the money  
from the Government from banking insti-  
tutions is indispensable for the safety of the  
of the Government, and the rights  
of the people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to taking from  
President the qualified veto power, by  
which he is enabled, under restrictions and  
possibilities, amply sufficient, to guard  
the interests of the country, to suppress the passage  
of a bill whose merits cannot secure the  
approval of two-thirds of the Senate and  
of Representatives, until the judg-  
ment of the people can be obtained there-  
on; and which has saved the American  
people from the corrupt and tyrannical  
manipulation of the Bank of the United  
States, and from a corrupt system of  
internal improvements.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied  
in Jefferson in the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence, and sanctioned in the Consti-  
tution, which makes ours the land of lib-  
erty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every  
land, have ever been cardinal principles  
of the Democratic faith, and every attempt  
to abridge the privilege of becoming citi-  
zens and the owners of soil among us,  
ought to be resisted with the same spirit  
which swept the alien and sedition laws  
from our statute books.

And WHEREAS, Since the foregoing  
Declaration was uniformly adopted by our  
Delegates in National Conventions, and  
has been solemnly organized by a party claim-  
ing to be exclusively American, it is prop-  
er that the American Democracy should  
clearly define its relation thereto, and de-  
clare its determined opposition to all such

political societies, by whatever name they  
may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this  
union of States having been laid in, and its  
prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminence  
example in free government built upon en-  
tire freedom in matters of religious con-  
science, and no respect of persons in re-  
gard to rank or place of birth; no party  
can justly be deemed national, constitu-  
tional, or in accordance with American  
principles, which bases its exclusive or-  
ganization upon religious opinions and ac-  
cidental birth-places. And hence a politi-  
cal crusade in the nineteenth century, and  
in the United States of America, against  
Catholics and foreign-born, is neither jus-  
tified by the past history nor the future  
prospects of the country, nor in union  
with the spirit of toleration and enlarged  
freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the  
American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with re-  
newed energy of purpose, the well-con-  
sidered declarations of former Conventions  
upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery,  
and concerning the reserved rights of  
the States—

1. That Congress has no power under  
the Constitution, to interfere with or con-  
trol the domestic institutions of the sev-  
eral States, and that such States are the  
sole and proper judges of everything apper-  
taining to their own affairs, not prohibited by  
the Constitution; that all efforts of the  
abolitionists or others made to induce Con-  
gress to interfere with the questions of  
slavery, or to take incipient steps thereto,  
are calculated to lead to the most alarming  
and dangerous consequences; and that all  
such efforts have an inevitable tendency to  
diminish the happiness of the people, and  
endanger the stability and permanency of  
the Union, and ought not to be counten-  
anced by any friend of our political institu-  
tions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers,  
and was intended to embrace, the  
whole subject of slavery agitation in Con-  
gress; and therefore, the Democratic party  
of the Union, standing on this national  
platform, will abide by and adhere to a  
faithful execution of the act known as the  
Compromise measures, settled by the Con-  
gress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming  
fugitives from service or labor," included;  
which act being designed to carry out an  
express provision of the Constitution, can-  
not with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so  
changed as to destroy or impair its effi-  
cacy.

3. That the Democratic party will resist  
all attempts at renewing, in Congress or  
out of it, the agitation of the slavery ques-  
tion under whatever shape or color the at-  
tempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faith-  
fully abide by and uphold, the principles  
laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia  
resolutions of 1798, and in the report of  
Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in  
1799; that it adopts those principles as  
constituting one of the main foundations  
of its political creed, and is resolved to  
carry them out in their obvious meaning  
and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet  
the issue on which a sectional party, sub-  
sisting exclusively on slavery agitation,  
now relies to test the fidelity of the peo-  
ple, north and south, to the Constitution  
and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship  
with, and desiring the co-operation of all  
who regard the preservation of the Union  
under the Constitution as the paramount  
issue—and repudiating all sectional parties  
and platforms concerning domestic slavery,  
which seek to embroil the States and in-  
citate to treason and armed resistance to  
law in the Territories; and whose avowed  
purposes, if consummated, must end in  
civil war and disunion—the American  
Democracy recognize and adopt the prin-  
ciples contained in the organic laws estab-  
lishing the Territories of Kansas and Ne-  
braska as embodying the only sound and  
safe solution of the "slavery question"  
upon which the great national idea of the  
people of this whole country can repose  
in its determined conservatism of the Union—  
NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS  
WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY,  
OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Com-  
promises of 1850—confirmed by both the  
Democratic and Whig parties in National  
Conventions—ratified by the people in the  
election of 1854—and rightly applied to the  
organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That the uniform application of this  
Democratic principle to the organization  
of territories, and to the admission of new  
States, with or without domestic slavery,  
as they may elect—the equal rights of all  
the States will be preserved intact—the  
original compact of the Constitution  
maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity  
and expansion of this Union insured to its  
utmost capacity of embracing, in peace  
and harmony, every future American State  
that may be constituted, or annexed, with a  
republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right  
of the people of all the Territories, includ-  
ing Kansas and Nebraska, acting through  
the legally and fairly expressed will of a  
majority of actual residents, and whenever  
they form a Constitution, with or without  
domestic slavery, and be admitted into the  
Union upon terms of perfect equality with  
the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the  
condition of popular institutions in the Old  
World and the dangerous tendencies of  
sectional agitation, combined with the at-  
tempt to enforce civil and religious dis-  
abilities against the rights of acquiring and  
enjoying citizenship, in our own land—a  
high and sacred duty is developed with  
increased responsibility upon the Demo-  
cratic party of this country, as the party  
of the Union, to uphold and maintain the  
rights of every State, and thereby the Union  
of the States; and to sustain and ad-  
vance among us constitutional liberty, by  
continuing to resist all monopolies and ex-  
clusive legislation for the benefit of the  
few at the expense of the many, and by a  
vigilant and constant adherence to those  
principles and compromises of the Con-  
stitution, which are broad enough and  
strong enough to embrace and uphold the

Union as it was, the Union as it is, and  
the Union as it shall be, in the full expan-  
sion of the energies and capacity of this  
great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions  
connected with the policy of this country,  
which are inferior to no domestic question  
whatever. The time has come for the peo-  
ple of the United States to declare them-  
selves in favor of free trade throughout  
the world, and, by solemn manifestations,  
to place their moral influence at the side  
of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and  
political position with reference to the other  
States of this continent, no less than the  
interest of our commerce and the de-  
velopment of our growing power, requires  
that we should hold as sacred the prin-  
ciples involved in the Monroe Doctrine;  
their bearing and import admit of no mis-  
construction; they should be applied with  
unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway  
which nature, as well as the assent of the  
States, most immediately interested in its  
maintenance, has marked out for a free  
communication between the Atlantic and  
the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the  
most important achievements realized by the  
spirit of modern times and the uncon-  
querable energy of our people. That re-  
sult should be secured by a timely and ef-  
ficient exertion of the control which we  
have the right to claim over it, and no pow-  
er on earth should be suffered to impede or  
clog its progress by any interference with  
the relations it may suit our policy to es-  
tablish between our government and the  
governments of the States within whose  
dominions it lies. We can, under no cir-  
cumstances, surrender our preponderance  
in the adjustment of all questions arising  
out of it.

4. Resolved, That, in view of so com-  
manding an interest, the people of the  
United States can not but sympathize with  
the efforts which are being made by the  
people of Central America to regenerate  
that portion of the continent which covers  
the passage across the Inter-oceanic Isth-  
mus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party  
will expect of the next Administration that  
every proper effort be made to insure our  
ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to  
maintain a permanent protection to the  
great outlets through which are emptied  
into its waters the products raised out of  
the soil, and the commodities created by  
the industry of the people of our Western  
valleys, and of the Union at large.

B. F. HALLETT, Chairman.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democratic party  
recognizes the great importance, in a po-  
litical and commercial point of view, of a  
safe and speedy communication, by mili-  
tary and postal roads, through our own  
territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific  
coasts of this Union, and that it is the  
duty of the Federal Government to exer-  
cise promptly all its constitutional power  
for the attainment of that object.

A SHREW D WIFE.

Or an unprofitable Trip to the Gold  
Regions.

"I think," said Mr. Dana, as he pushed  
back his chair from the breakfast table,  
and looked hard at his wife, a pretty little  
woman with large, blue eyes, "I think that  
I should like to go to California and try  
my luck. Darn it all, everybody is going  
about here. Do you think you could spare  
me for a year, Nelly?"

Mrs. Dana made no immediate reply,  
she appeared to be very busy turning out  
a cup of tea, although a keener observer  
than her husband would have noticed an  
uncommon tremulousness in her hands,  
as Mrs. Dana ceased speaking.

"I think I might do well there," the  
husband continued, as though speaking to  
himself.

"Are you not doing well, here, on your  
farm?" the wife at length asked.

"I'm making a living, perhaps, but it's  
only by hard work. Now if I should go  
to California, and be lucky, why, we could  
have a great many more comforts than we  
are blessed with at present."

"We have everything that we could  
wish for to make us contented, and I'm  
sure I sigh for no luxuries, except what we  
can well afford," Mrs. Dana replied.

"Yes, we have enough to eat and to  
wear, but we can't buy lots of furniture,  
and have a piano, like 'Square Bolton.'  
Darn it, I want to be as rich as he is, and  
then I should be contented." Mr. Dana  
said, rising from his chair, and walking  
back and forth in the kitchen with ener-  
gy.

"Mr. Bolton is far from being happy,  
with all his wealth," said his wife.

"Well, I know that, but then he has  
been contented with such a wife as he has?  
She's either crazy half the time, or else—"

"Hush!" cried Mrs. Dana with a re-  
proachful look, "remember if she has  
faults, so have we all."

"But what I meant, Nelly, is that if he  
had such a wife as I've got, with his  
wealth he couldn't help being happy."

"And yet you want to leave a wife you  
think so highly of?" Mrs. Dana said, with  
a reproachful look.

"But don't you see that it is for your  
comfort in the end. You know, Nelly,  
that nothing in the world would induce  
me to leave you unless it was the hope of  
making a fortune in a short time, I would  
not be gone longer than a year, and if I  
liked the country, and thought you would  
be contented there, I would send for you."

The young wife strove hard to retain  
her composure, as she asked—

"And what will you do with the farm,  
while gone?"

"I will get my youngest brother to carry  
it on. You shall be left in full charge,  
Nelly, with power to do as you please."

containing the latest news from Califor-  
nia, he started off to his work.

Mr. Dana owned a farm of about one  
hundred acres, near the town of Windsor,  
Vermont. He was a young man, and a  
person of considerable energy, and had,  
during his minority, saved a small sum of  
money, which he had safely deposited in  
the savings' bank, until such time as he  
should want to use it.

After he became of age, he had added  
to his capital, and when he thought he  
should like Jane Perkins for a wife, and  
was accepted, he bought the farm which  
we find him occupying; and was doing  
as well as any young farmer in the neigh-  
borhood.

He had been married two years when  
the gold fever of 1848 and '49 broke out,  
sweeping off thousands of the most indus-  
trious mechanics and farmers, and leav-  
ing many a hearth stone desolate, and many  
a wife to mourn an absent husband.

How they have returned with their expec-  
tations fulfilled? Thousands who left the  
New England States, expecting to win a  
competency, in a short time have been  
too glad to work their passage back in  
some slow sailing tub; while others, too  
proud to return empty handed, have toiled  
on, barely gaining a livelihood, and now  
rest from their cares and trouble by the  
banks of some river, with nothing but a  
rude board to mark their grave.

After Mr. Dana left his wife, she wash-  
ed her dishes and put them away, and sat  
down to read the glowing accounts of the  
gold discoveries. The more she read, the  
more fascinated did she become, until she  
at last came to the conclusion that if she  
was a man she would be tempted to go and  
try her luck.

Twice during the forenoon did she pe-  
ruse the paper, and each time her resolu-  
tion of not consenting to her husband's  
departure grew weaker, until she finally  
made up her mind, if he asked her con-  
sent again, she would give it.

Mrs. Dana was a woman of considerable  
mind. Ever since she was a child she  
had been obliged to labor, and by her  
contact with the world she had acquired a  
knowledge of business, which did not,  
however, impair or detract from the nat-  
ural modesty of a good woman's heart or  
mind.

A week had not passed away before the  
husband again alluded to the subject up-  
permost in his mind. A company was  
about to leave Windsor, and many of the  
young men of the town were enrolling  
their names. Mr. Dana thought it would  
be a good chance for him, as he would  
have acquaintances to lend him a helping  
hand in case he was taken sick. His wife  
thought the same thing, and delighted her  
husband by giving her consent to his go-  
ing.

They were not aware of the selfishness  
exhibited in the gold regions, where each  
man struggled for himself, and thought  
it wasteful of time to help his fellow-  
man to a cup of cold water, or make him  
a mess of gruel, to keep him from starv-  
ing.

Mr. Dana's arrangements were soon  
made. He had some money on hand,  
and with it he determined to cross the  
Isthmus in company with his townsmen,  
as he thought he could make money  
enough in a week's time after his ar-  
rival to pay his passage.

They wrote to engage steerage berths,  
and received answer that the steamer would  
sail on such a day, and that they must be  
promptly on the spot. This news caused  
the party to hurry their arrangements,  
and the day before they were to start, Mr.  
Dana requested his wife to accompany  
him to a lawyer's.

"I am going a long journey," he said,  
"and may be gone longer than I antici-  
pate. I shall leave you the farm, to do  
with it as you please. If you get tired  
of carrying it on, sell it to the best advan-  
tage; I shall make money enough while  
gone to buy a larger one when I return.  
But I hardly think I shall live on a farm  
when I come back. We'll get one of the  
grand new houses in town, and live like  
'Square Bolton.'"

His wife thought at the time that there  
might be a failure in his schemes, but she  
was hopeful and would not do anything to  
dash his bright anticipations.

The day of parting came, and with it  
tears and mournful looks; but it was not  
until Dana had left the house never per-  
haps to return, that that young wife felt  
the loneliness of her condition.

For a week or two she was low spirited  
and sad, but as she received letters from  
her husband in New York, written in a  
lively vein, and bidding her to be of good  
cheer, as he should certainly be rejoined in  
the course of a year, she became compos-  
ed and reconciled to his absence.

We will not follow him in the crowded  
steamer, nor across the Isthmus, where he  
narrowly escaped drowning while as-  
cending the river; nor will we tell of his  
arrival at San Francisco, and departure  
for the mines, where he worked in the  
bed of the river, and was quite fortunate  
until attacked with the fever and ague,  
which roasted him at one moment and froze  
him at the next.

He would be in his tent, and wish that  
the gentle hands of his wife could wipe  
the moisture from his brow or cover him  
with blankets when shivering with cold.  
All of his adventures might be written  
out, and perhaps Mr. Dana will, some day,  
give the world an account of his doings in  
the land of gold. They will, probably,  
serve as a warning to other husbands, and  
thus prevent many a heart from mourn-  
ing for the absent.

Mr. Dana's fever got no better, and at  
last the doctor told him he had better seek  
a change of climate, as he might shake  
himself to death. Dana thought the same  
thing; for it appeared to him, when the  
chills came on, that every bone in his body  
would be wrenched apart, and when the  
fever returned, he imagined himself in an  
oven.

He considered the subject, one day, and  
determined to start for home. A team  
was to leave next day for Sacramento city,  
and as soon as his resolution was formed,  
he engaged a passage, sold off all his  
clothes, excepting enough to reach Ver-  
mont, and found that he was the master  
of a capital of only five hundred dollars,

after working in the mines for 4 months.  
To be sure, his sickness had cost him a  
large sum, and his doctor's bill was fright-  
ful to contemplate.

He started the next day for home. He  
determined to live a farmer and do one, if  
the Lord spared his life. He had seen  
enough of the gold mines, and as he was  
going in the cart, and jolled over the un-  
even roads, he thought what a ninny he  
had been, to leave a comfortable home and  
a loving wife, for the sake of trying to  
accumulate a fortune.

The jolting of the cart may have bene-  
fited him, for the fever rapidly left him,  
and by the time he left San Francisco he  
felt like a new man. He had a mind to  
turn back and try it again, but he thought  
of his wife, and nature and love conquered.  
He went immediately to the office of the  
steamship company and secured a passage  
for home.

It was a cold, blistering day in the mid-  
dle of winter, when Dana reached Wind-  
sor. He pulled his cap over his eyes to  
prevent being recognized, and then started  
on foot to his home. He had heard from his  
wife but once since he had been absent, and  
he hardly dared to hope that she was  
well. He quickened his pace, and came  
in sight of the house in which he had  
spent so many happy hours. He glanced  
over the farm, and saw that everything  
appeared to be well cared for. The stone  
walls were in good order, the barns neat  
and well repaired, and just as he was think-  
ing that his wife and brother had done re-  
markably well, the train on which he had rid-  
den from Boston whizzed directly across  
his farm. He groaned in anguish at the  
sight. His beautiful meadow was razed,  
he thought, and it was all owing to his  
wild goose chase for a fortune. His wife  
could not be expected to know how to at-  
tend to such things, and he had no doubt  
but what the railroad company had swin-  
dled her.

He approached the house and knocked  
timidly at the door. It was opened, and  
there stood his wife as handsome as ever,  
but she looked at him with surprise. He  
had forgotten that he had not shaved since  
he left her.

He spoke, and then, held out his hand,  
and then his arms. There was a shriek,  
and then the latter was filled. Two hours  
afterwards they were talking seriously and  
solely upon matters of business.

"I am sorry that the railroad passes  
over our meadow," he said, "it renders it  
almost entirely useless."

"They have the right of way, but it  
has not injured it as much as you think,"  
she replied.

"I don't suppose they paid you more  
than one hundred dollars for the land."

"There's where you are mistaken. They  
gave me twelve hundred dollars for merely  
the right of way."

"I suppose they paid you in stock?"

Dana said, surprised to think she had not  
so large a sum.

"Yes, they gave me part stock and part  
cash," the wife replied, trying to look  
triumphant.

"And the stock, what is that worth, a  
mere song, I suppose?"

"I sold mine the very day I received  
it, at an advance. It is not worth so much  
per share now. I thought I had better  
have the money than to trust to an uncer-  
tainty."

The husband was slightly astonished.  
He had received for a narrow strip of  
land as much as he had given for the whole  
farm.

"And what did you do with the money,  
Nelly?"

"I took six hundred and bought the  
rich meadow of 'Square Bolton's. You  
remember how you used to wish you owned  
it?"

Dana did remember perfectly well. He  
had thought of the land when in Califor-  
nia and was in hopes of getting back with  
money enough to buy it.

"You are the best wife in the State," the  
husband cried with admiration.

"But I have not given a full account of  
my stewardship as yet. You remember  
the forest of pines on the hill just back of  
the meadow?"

Dana nodded his assent. He was won-  
dering what was to come now.

"Well, there is no longer any forest  
there. I sold every tree just as it stood."

"Why were you foolish enough to buy pine  
wood?" Dana asked with a laugh.

"The railroad company. They must  
have wood to get up steam. They gave  
me four hundred dollars for the privilege  
of chopping down the trees, and I was glad  
to get rid of them, for the purpose of mak-  
ing a sheep pasture."

to a dark object in one corner of the room.  
"A piano!" cried the astonished hus-  
band.

"Yes, a good, well tuned piano. But be-  
fore you express your surprise let me tell  
you how I earned it. I sold all the better  
that I made during the last nine months,  
and invested the proceeds in an instru-  
ment that I knew you longed for, and, to  
tell the truth, I was rather anxious to own  
myself, but I never said so, and until I  
found myself able I never thought of buy-  
ing one. Now, are you angry?"

"Angry?"

Mr. Dana has never expressed a wish  
to roam again. He is perfectly satisfied  
that he can find more happiness on his  
farm, and in the society of his wife, than  
he could if surrounded by all the gold  
mines in California.

WE ARE PASSING AWAY.

BY HENRY.

The sun, at declining,  
With beauty entwining,  
The westerly portals of day,  
Doth seem to remind us  
That time which now binds us  
To earth are fast passing away.

On the flowers which spring,  
At its coming, doth bring  
To gladden with beauty the way,  
Though we give but slight heed,  
This warning may read,  
From earth we are passing away.

And the many leaves bright,  
Which Autumn's golden light  
Paints with beauty's enchanting ray,  
Seen, while they are falling,  
To us mutely calling,  
Life swiftly is passing away.

Though afflictions may part  
Us from friends, and the heart  
To sorrow be given a prey,  
They're not long to endure,  
As from earth's sinful shore  
We are all fast passing away.

As time, with a swift wing,  
Some new pleasure doth bring,  
We forget life makes but short stay;  
But brittle's its thread,  
And the voice of the dead  
Tells us that we are passing away.

Then, as we are treading  
To where time is blending  
Itself with eternity's day,  
We'll fear not, but, treading  
Where death's wing is spreading,  
Pass sweetly and gently away.

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1856.

PUZZLE.—Here is something worth  
studying over. We find it in an old pa-  
per—if any of our patrons can solve it  
and feel the point, they are perfectly at  
liberty to do so.

I  
BY  
W-F-O  
BY OUR  
PAPE  
R-P-A  
Y-U  
P

THE BELLE AND THE STUDENT.—At a  
certain evening party, a haughty young  
beauty turned to a student who stood near  
her, and said:

"Cousin John, I understand your ex-  
centric friend L— is here. I have a  
great curiosity to see him."

The student went in search of his friend  
and at length found him lounging on the  
sofa.

"Come, L—, my beautiful cousin  
Catharine wishes to be introduced to you."

"Well, trot her out," drawled L—  
with an affected yawn.

John returned to his cousin, and ad-  
vised her to defer the introduction until a  
more favorable time, repeating the answer  
he had received.

"The beauty bit her lips; but the next  
moment she said:

"Well, I never fear, I shall insist upon  
being introduced."

After some delay, L— was led up,  
and the ceremony of introduction per-  
formed. Agreeably surprised by the beau-  
tiful and commanding appearance of Cath-  
arine, L— made a profound low bow;  
but instead of returning it, she raised her  
eye-glass, surveyed him from head to foot,  
and then waving the back of her hand to-







AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Editor.

The Editor of this department of the Banner desires all mail matter designed for him to be addressed to "Nicholsonville, Putnam county, Ind."

The subjoined article on the Cultivation of Buckwheat we extract from the *Genesee Farmer*, and think that for the information which it contains, our readers will thank us. Certain we are that Buckwheat is worthy the attention of our farmers, and that a hundred bushels of it should be raised this season for every one bushel last year. Owing to the late frost wheat with us will evidently fall below a good half-crop; and we know of no substitute for wheat-flour at all comparable to well-manufactured Buckwheat meal. We say, then, to our friends sow Buckwheat by all means, if the seed can be procured; and we think it may be properly enquired.

CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT.

It seems unnecessary to write anything in regard to the cultivation of buckwheat. Throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and the Canada, it grows most spontaneously, and it would seem that the only requisite to secure a crop is to sow the seed. It sometimes requires injury from early frosts, but as a general rule, no crop is better adapted to the short, hot summers of the Northern States. Botanically it is not a cereal, but its natural character and composition closely resemble this useful order of plants—Kernel millet, no plant used as food for man can be so soon in the season; and to the farmer is one of its most valuable qualities. It is frequently sown after crop of rye has been taken off the ground, and thus even in the comparatively short seasons of the north-eastern States and the Canada, two crops used as food for man can be obtained from the land the same year—a result seldom or never obtained in the long, damp seasons of the British Isles.

Buckwheat is a plant known in almost every part of the world. It is supposed to have been first grown in Europe about the time of the Crusades, and the French called it *Sarrasin*. In China, Japan, and Russia, it forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants, and in Switzerland, south of France, and Flanders, it is cultivated to a considerable extent. It has been grown in England for upwards of three hundred years, but the cool climate of England is not well adapted to its perfect elaboration, and hence it is not very extensively cultivated. In no country does it flourish better than in the United States—no where else do we find the luxury of hot buckwheat cakes so frequently upon the breakfast table.

Buckwheat will grow on the poorest of sandy soils, and it has been extensively cultivated for the purpose of plowing in a manure. Nevertheless, we are inclined to consider buckwheat as an exhausting crop. Emerson, in the *Farmers' Encyclopedia*, says: "It is generally thought to be a severe crop upon land, and for this reason it is seldom sown upon highly improved ground. Rough and hilly districts are considered peculiarly favorable to the culture of buckwheat, which is admirably adapted to subside new or wild lands."

Dr. BALMAIN, in the *Transactions of the Highland Society*, has given an account of experiments with it upon a clay loam soil; and from the results of which he learned his brother farmers that it is needless to attempt to grow it upon damp lands, or to expect full crops upon lands drained by over-cropping." We certainly cannot recommend the cultivation of buckwheat for plowing under as a fertilizer. Clover is by far a better crop for this purpose. If the soil is too poor to grow clover, we should expect better results (in the Middle States, at least,) from the white clover, or some other leguminous plant.

The mode of culture, says an experienced writer, "has varied considerably from country to country, and it is difficult to determine to reserve the poorest land for buckwheat." It was considered a great reproach to land to say it would produce no buckwheat. The practice was to sow it upon the land early in the spring, and let it lie until about seedling time, and then cross plow and seed. The practice of the cross plow farmers generally, is to sow the seeds in the furrow, and then to sow as can be done before sowing, and then to sow but once." The time of sowing in this State from the 20th of June to the 4th of July. It is sometimes sown as early as the 10th of June, and as late as the 15th of July. If sown too early it is liable to blast, and if too late it is injured by frost.

When grown for the grain, a bushel of it to the acre is usually sufficient, and if the ground is rich, it is not safe to sow so much, or it will run too much to straw—four bushels best in a mellow, dry, loose soil. "No crop," says G. W. Drayton, in the *Albany Cultivator*, "will feed more of any kind, or in any state so well as buckwheat. Barn-yard manure, either green or rotted, ashes, lime, plaster, or any other substance, will be applied to this crop. Guano, as far as my knowledge extends, has not been used, but I have no doubt the effect would be considerable per cent. above any other manure. Have seen Peruvian guano applied to buckwheat, with the most astonishing effect. One hundred pounds per acre, being the crop.

The flowers of buckwheat are particularly attractive to bees, and where bees are in considerable numbers, at least a patch of buckwheat should always be sown.

"Buckwheat is an excellent food for poultry. Thrive upon it and are fond of it. When bruised it is good food for horses, and is being equal (for this purpose, said,) to three of oats. Cows, when fed with it, yield a large increase of milk. When fed upon the plant when in bloom, it staggers and tumbles about as if

thiced several woodland pastures and one or more open fields, covered with a very heavy coating of 'English Blue-grass,' or as it is sometimes designated, orchard or shade-grass. We have ever believed that for most purposes the Kentucky Blue-grass is, for our country altogether superior to any other variety of pasture grass; but we confess, we were highly pleased with the appearance which the grass above mentioned presented—and we shall thank any friend who has been testing it to give us the result of his experience, as to durability, value, &c.

We this week continue our extracts from Mr. Greeley's Agricultural Address. In making those extracts we have not observed the exact order of the address, but have clipped a paragraph out here and another there, just as it has happened to suit our fancy. For the following long quotation, we think those of our readers who will take the pains to read it will require no apology. No man, let him be ever so wealthy, can afford to own a large body of land, at the high prices which it is now commanding in this country, and have it half cultivated. A farm of 160 acres, costing \$5 dollars per acre, rented out for the third of all that is produced, under the ordinary mode of cultivation, will not pay a dividend of three per cent. annually, while the damage resulting from surface plowing, and the decaying of the buildings and fences would more than balance such a dividend. Money is worth more than high priced land, unless such land is well and thoroughly cultivated, and we are not sure that money is badly invested in more land than the proprietor can himself cultivate well, after it passes a cost of 25 dollars per acre.

But we ask careful attention to what Mr. Greeley says on this point. Hear him: "The first point, then, which I shall endeavor to illustrate, is that of the Economy of Means—perhaps I should rather say, Harmony of Proportion—in the management of farms as of everything else. For when I say Economy, I mean something as remote as possible from Parsimony. Cheap lands, cheap buildings, cheap labor, cheap stock, cheap trees or grafts, are as far from economy as anything well could be. By Economy of Means, I imply such a disposition or distribution of means, be they scanty or abundant, as shall insure the operator the largest attainable return for his labor and skill. For example: I print newspapers for a living, and am obliged, by the extent of some of my editions, to use presses costing twelve to sixteen thousand dollars each. There is a real economy in so doing, because I could not otherwise dispense my papers to their subscribers in acceptable season. But if any journal printing one-third or one-fourth as many copies, were to buy and use such presses, the policy would be wasteful and ruinous, although the editions would be thrown off with unwonted celerity and efficiency. The interest on the capital needlessly locked up in presses would probably absorb all the profits of the business, if not more. And yet this is the identical blunder that thousands of farmers persist in, by holding on to large farms, which cost thousands of dollars, and are very likely mortgaged or otherwise encumbered, while able and willing only to apply thereto the labor, science, skill and manures which are requisite and proper for farms one-fourth so large. Here is enormous waste—a loss of interest on three-fourths of the capital invested in land—a loss which may possibly be endured in farming, but which could not fail to prove ruinous in almost any other kind of business.

Every farmer seems aware of the reality and magnitude of the general error in this respect, yet the great majority persist in being wise for their neighbors only, and not for themselves. And I apprehend the error with many originates rather in want of thought than lack of knowledge. They plod on in the path beaten out by their grandfathers, not reflecting that a course which might have been advisable, or at least excusable, when a farm of three hundred acres was worth but a thousand dollars in cash, has been rendered utterly indefensible and suicidal by a gradual advance in the value of that farm to five or perhaps ten thousand dollars. He who can buy land at ten shillings per acre, may afford to leave it untilled and uncultivated for years, until its timber or its grass shall have become decidedly valuable; but when that timber shall have disappeared, the grass become the watched for prey of droves of other men's cattle, and the land worth fifty dollars per acre, it is flagrant and culpable waste to blunder on as though it were still worth but ten shillings.

I once went to look at a farm of fifty acres that I thought of buying for a summer home, some forty miles from the city of New York. The owner had been born on it, as I believe had his father before him; but it yielded only a meagre subsistence for his family, and he thought of selling and going West. I went over it with him late in June, passing through a well-filled barn-yard which had not been disturbed that season, and stepping through a corn-field of five acres, with a like field of potatoes just beyond it. "Why, neighbor," asked I, in astonishment, "how could you leave all this marvellous land to go to seed?" "O, I was sick a good part of the Spring, and so hurried that I could not find time to haul it out." "Why, suppose you had planted but five acres in all, and emptied your barn-yard about it, leaving the residue untouched, don't you think you would have harvested a larger crop?" "Well, perhaps I should," was the poor farmer's response. It seemed never before to have occurred to him that he could let alone a part of his land. Had he progressed so far, he might have ventured thence to the conclusion that it is less expensive and more profitable to raise a full crop on five acres than half a crop on ten. I am sorry to say we have a good many such farmers still left at the East, though the advanced prices of land and the impoverished condition of the soils they inherited, have driven the greater share of them to the West. Here, on your deep, virgin soils, they renew their sound of exercises in false husbandry.

wasting their manures because "this land is rich enough," and exhausting their soils by one grain crop after another, until they run down their capacity from thirty bushels per acre of Wheat to ten of Corn or five of Rye, when they will be off again for Iowa, Missouri or Oregon. When they shall have got so far West as to find land that does not need reward fertilizing, and will not be worn out by their mode of farming, I trust they will come to a full stop and send for all their relations."

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 120 acres of land situated in Putnam County, Ind., about four miles south of Greencastle, four miles south of Bainbridge, and one quarter of a mile from the New Albany & Salem Railroad. About 60 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder well timbered, and set in blue-grass. There are several small, never failing springs of water, there is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Also a good portion of excellent fruit trees. Terms Accommodating. If applied for, made soon possession will be given this fall. The above mentioned property is pleasantly situated in a good and healthy neighborhood. For the particulars inquire of the subscribers on the premises. S. J. WRIGHT, June 18.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door, in Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind., on Wednesday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1856, the following described Real Estate situated in Putnam County, Ind., to-wit: The undivided two-thirds of the west half of north-west fourth and south-east fourth of the north-west fourth of Section 21, Township 14, north of Range 5 west. The said lands will be sold on a credit of six months, with interest. The purchaser giving notes with approved security will receive a deed for the land and give mortgage back for the purchase money. June 18. HENRY GUNCKLE, Guardian.

JENNINGS & BROWN.

Real Estate, Collecting and Intelligence Agents. Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind. Take this method of informing the public that they have entered into partnership for the purpose of transacting any business that may come under the above head; among which they will enumerate—

- Persons having lands or lots to sell;
- Persons having houses to rent;
- Persons having property to be sold;
- Persons wanting to hire laborers of any kind;
- Persons wanting to rent houses;
- Persons wanting employment;
- Persons having horses, cattle or other stock for sale;
- Mechanics wanting to hire hands;
- Merchants wanting clerks;
- Persons wishing to buy stock of any kind;
- Persons wanting board or boarders;
- Persons seeking employment.

And a thousand other wants, desires and demands attended to on reasonable terms, upon application to either or both members of the firm. Offices—for the present, at the Banner Printing Establishment and at the south west room of the Court House. Greencastle, Ind., March 19, 1856.

Premium Daguerrean Room.

REMOVED 3 doors east of Southard's Store, on Main Street. Where miniatures of all sizes will be put up in any style of case to suit customers. Books, Lockets, Medallions, Finger Rings &c. Call and examine my specimens and prices. Special attention to Watch Repairing and Job Work. I have in my employ the best Watch workers in the State, and I have just received from New York a large assortment of Gold and Silver Hunting Case Watches—patent, plain and duplicated—all warranted Time Keepers. Also, a splendid assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Violins, Guitars &c.

TERMS cash except by special agreement—All Notes and Accounts due up to Jan. 1st 1856 must be paid, or I will be compelled to dispose of them for sale to law. D. M. SPURGIN, June 18.

Dawson, Warren & Hyde's Gold Pens.

A SUPPLY of these popular pens just received by Express. ALLEN'S DRUG STORE. Every pen warranted.

TONICS WON'T DO!

They never did more than temporary relief and they never will. It is because they don't touch the CAUSE of the disease. The CAUSE of allague and bilious diseases is the atmosphere of the system, and the only way to cure it is to take a purgative. This is the NATURAL ANTIDOTE, and all disease caused by it disappears at once. Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure is this Antidote to Malaria, and moreover it is a perfectly harmless medicine. The certificate of the celebrated chemist, J. R. Chilton, of New York, to this effect, is attached to every bottle; therefore if it does no good it can do no harm. This is more than can be said of Quinine, Arsenic, or any tonic in existence, as their use is ruinous to the constitution, and brings on DUMB AGUE, which never allows a person to feel perfectly well for a single moment. In illustration of these truths I have some extracts from a letter just received from a Physician at GEORGETOWN, Ohio, March 17, 1856.

JAS. A. RHODES, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 24th instant is at hand. The Cure arrived late last year, and the difficulty in getting any one to try it was greatly increased from the fact that a remedy had been introduced which was growing in favor with the public, as being better than using Quinine, not knowing, I presume, that the remedy they used to escape taking Quinine, contained the Quinine. This remedy, (known as "Smith's Tonic"), would not cure it, as it would often return with renewed vigor. This one circumstance I deemed in your favor of great importance, and I have since been between it and your CURE. The following is the result:

Three persons took your "Cure," all of which were cases of "Quinine Intoxication," or of many weeks standing. They had tried Quinine and other remedies, occasionally missing a chill, but it was, (as in all such cases,) slowly wearing them out, and laying the foundation of other ailments. I did not succeed in effecting a radical cure of all three of these with your remedy, and they have not had a chill since. In all three of these cases the "Smith's Tonic" had been used, and would, as before stated, break the chill, but after a period of two had elapsed it would return. I think there will be no difficulty now in giving to your "Cure" the vantage ground of any other remedy now in use here, &c., &c.

Pay Cash & Save Money!

AT WERNERKE & BRO'S New Boot and Shoe Store. The subscribers have now on hand and offering for sale a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, from the best of manufacturers in the States, which we will sell at smaller profits than any shoe store in Putnam County. Our stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, for men and boys' wear, of every kind; also, a large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description. Custom work for sale, and made to order, in the latest style, and of the best leather. Come one, come all, if you want anything in our line. South-west corner of the Public Square. June 4, 1856.

INDIANAPOLIS WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having located permanently in Indianapolis in the Woollen Manufacturing Business, would respectfully invite all interested to call at their Factory and examine their work. We are prepared to work Wool into Cloth, Cassimere, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Jeans, Stocking Yarn, &c., &c., on the usual terms, in the best manner, and PROMPTLY WHEN PROMISED.

Roll Carding & Country Spinning.

Having had 15 years experience in the business and taken the

FIRST PREMIUMS

on our goods at several of the Ohio State Fairs, we feel justified in warranting all work coming from our shop. We want some fine wool to manufacture for the

STATE FAIR.

Those having such are requested to send samples. The Factory is on the South side and West end of Washington street, Indianapolis, on the bank of the river. MERRITT & COUGHLIN, June 11, 1856.—3m\*

HARDWARE!!

A NEW HARDWARE STORE. WE HAVE just entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Hardware Trade, in connection with Stoves and Tinware. STEVENSON & AMES. Greencastle, May 21, 1856.

REPUBLICA COOKSTOVE.

It took the premium over all competitors at the State Fair. The celebrated Republica Cookstove, of the excellencies of the most approved patterns. It was patented in 1855, and is the very latest effort of mechanical skill and ingenuity to realize perfection, in this highly important department of manufactures. STEVENSON & AMES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Sullivan Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, in favor of Catharine Robertson and against John Ernhart, I will expose to public sale on

Saturday the 28th day of June, 1856, at the Court House door in the town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the leasehold estate situated in Putnam County, Indiana, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen and the south fourth of lot number twenty in the Railroad Enlargement to the town of Greencastle; and in default of sale, the said premises shall be sold as an entire tract, with cost, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said lot and part of lot. Levied upon by the property of said defendant to satisfy said execution. ANDERSON JOHNSTON, Sheriff. May 21, 1856.—P. M. Fee, \$2.50.

DR. THOMAS WHEELER,

Physician and Surgeon, Greencastle, Ind. Will attend promptly to any calls that may be made upon him, by the citizens of either town or country.

OFFICE: At his residence, immediately North of James Ingles's, and west of Daggy's Drug Store. March 26, '56.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A two story frame house, near the Ferry House and Indiana Oil Railroad Depot, containing 7 or 8 rooms, with stable and other necessary out houses. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JENNINGS & BROWN, April 25, '56. Real Estate Agents.

WILLARD & STOWELL,

INDIANAPOLIS. Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of

PIANO FORTES,

from the best makers in America, including Chickering & Sons, Woodward & Brown, Hal Davis & Co., and T. Gilbert of Boston; A. H. Buff and Co., of New York; and A. J. Keogh of Buffalo.

MELODEONS! MELODEONS!!

Geo. A. Prince & Co's unrivaled Melodeons, with divided swell—a late improvement—patented April 1st 1855, and styled at the manufacturers' prices, from \$25 to \$150.

Also, Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Banjos, Flutes, Pipes, &c., and Strings for all kinds of Instruments.

Sung Songs—A great variety of Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, also, Marches, Polkas, Waltzes, Scotchies, &c. New Music received as soon as published. We are prepared to furnish all kinds of Musical Merchandise as low as the market.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. WILLARD & STOWELL, 404 E. Bates House, Indianapolis. Ge ca tie, May 28 1856.

DR. EVERSON'S

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY! FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

Dumb Ague, Congestive Chills, Neuralgia, Epileptic Fits, and all PERIODICAL DISEASES, or Affections of the Nervous System, Headache, &c., &c. This is the most popular medicine of the class ever known; no medicine ever met with such UNIVERSAL APPROBATION! or gained so high a celebrity in so short a time as this. The press and people, everywhere, speak of it in the highest terms of commendation!

PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE, who have hitherto invariably withheld their influence from proprietary medicines, gives this their sanction, and large numbers of

Eminent Physicians use it in their Daily Practice, in preference to Quinine and Arsenic, which articles must soon yield the way to this truly

Scientific Preparation,

the result of experience and investigation. It not only will conquer your Chills, but will bring back a glow of life and animation to the whole system, that is singular and peculiar to this medicine— Every one that uses it speaks of this Fact! It is pleasant to take, and does not purge, vomit or swell. It contains neither Mercury, Arsenic, Quinine, Stramonium, or any other poisonous or injurious drug, but is purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless, even for the smallest infants— It is a

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Browning & Mayer, Agts. 189 Broadway, N. Y., FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents.

The following account of a trial of scales at the Fair of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace in New York, from the Pennsylvania State Fair, we take pleasure in transferring to our columns, reflecting as it does, great credit upon a well known and successful New England manufacturing firm. We would add that the scales exhibited by the Messrs. Fairbanks were taken from their usual stock in New York, and since the account of the trial was published have been adjudged the best; and a gold medal has been awarded for the larger one and a silver medal for the smaller one.

"We had the pleasure of examining, a few days since, an interesting trial of various weighing machines on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The trial was conducted to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks' Scales, the scales manufactured by Duryee & Forsyth, of Rochester, N. Y., and a newly patented scale manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merit of the scales, the committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3395 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes Scales, the beam indicated 3390 pounds; when placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3377 pounds, showing a difference of 18 pounds; and when removed to the center of the platform the beam showed 3387 pounds. A request was then made that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3392 pounds, showing a difference of 5 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable in part to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks' Scale, and when a slight variation was perceptible, an extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks' Scale, (capacity six tons) that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform varied the beam only 1/100 of a pound. A Duryee & Forsyth Scale, of 40,000 lbs. capacity was next tested, and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself. It showed a variation of ten pounds on the weight which was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks' small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited no uncorrecting accuracy. The said weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Duryee & Forsyth, but the result was far from satisfactory—one corner was half a pound too heavy, and another corner two pounds too heavy."—Boston Daily Journal.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

LET ALL who would save the money paid for high wages in harvest time, call at the Hardware Store, on the east side of the Public Square, and examine circulars of the above self-raking Reaper and Mower. We will warrant our Machines to reap as well as a scythe and mow as well as can be done with the scythe—in a word, to give satisfaction. April 16, 1856. DORSEY & JONES.

50,000 POUNDS of Wool wanted at the

Woolen Factory near the South Depot, for which we will pay the market price in cash, or exchange Cloths therefor. We have a large stock of

Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Plaid Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

Suitable for Farmers' use, which we will exchange at the lowest rates. We are also prepared to manufacture wool on the shares or by the yard, on terms that will make it the interest of every person having wool to manufacture to call and see for themselves.

Roll Carding and Spinning done to order, and all work warranted. DANIEL BRANDT, Greencastle, Ind., May 21, 1856.—4m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer for sale the house and lot now occupied by Lucien Lemon, at a very low rate, considering its real value. TERMS: One third, September 1st, 1856; one third March 1st, 1857; one third March 1st, 1858; with interest. Persons wishing to buy will please call on me with the cash. R. J. GOODWIN, April 23, 1856.—(Bellamy House.)

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of Window Glass

of all sizes, and Nails of all sizes suited to the market, by STEVENSON & AMES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of Planes, Saws

Angers, Chisels, Hatchets, Axes, Files, Rasps, Sand Paper, &c. STEVENSON & AMES.

HOUSE SPOUTING and Job Work of all

kinds done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. STEVENSON & AMES.

LOTS FOR SALE,

AT LOW PRICES and on the most accommodating terms. R. L. HATHAWAY, May 7, 1856. S. W. Cor. Pub. Square.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Window Glass

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of all sizes, and Nails of all sizes suited to the market, by STEVENSON & AMES.

JUST RECEIVED, a lot of Planes, Saws

Angers, Chisels, Hatchets, Axes, Files, Rasps, Sand Paper, &c. STEVENSON & AMES.

HOUSE SPOUTING and Job Work of all

kinds done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. STEVENSON & AMES.

LOTS FOR SALE,

AT LOW PRICES and on the most accommodating terms. R. L. HATHAWAY, May 7, 1856. S. W. Cor. Pub. Square.

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of all sizes, and Nails of all sizes suited to the market, by STEVENSON & AMES.

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CHARLES J. ASHTON'S BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced in the above line, he intends to carry on the business on all its branches, while from his long experience in some of the first establishments of the United States, and his well known abilities as a first class boot-maker, he assures those who may favor him, that for style of workmanship, elegance of fit and material he will be second to none in the State. C. J. ASHTON, West side of the square. Greencastle, May 21, 1856.—6m

War in Kansas!

PROCLAMATION by the Governor: Whereas, it has been made known to me, that I owe a large debt, which must be paid, therefore, take notice, that those who are indebted to me by note or account will please call and pay me by the 15th day of June, or otherwise, they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of H. Marshall for collection, without any notice to me, in which case, I will not be liable if you have to pay cost. Yours respectfully, J. C. LYNCH & CO. Greencastle, June 4, 1856.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

To all those who want good and cheap Clothing the subscriber wishes to say he has just received one of the best selected Stocks of Clothing, perhaps ever found in retail clothing stores in any country. It consists of every kind of Garments in the clothing line, and will be sold at the very lowest possible rates. Come and see for yourselves before you purchase your goods; the style and workmanship is fully equal to the best tailors' work. Store, N. corner of the corner of the public square, in the two story brick.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE!

NOW BE SUPPLIED. S. LOWENSTEIN, having permanently located in Greencastle for the purpose of engaging extensively in the sale of READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, STAYS, TIES, COLLARS, &c., and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, has no hesitation in saying that he will sell lower than any other establishment in this section of the State. His Clothing is all well made of good and substantial material, and he cordially invites all in want of any article in his line to give him a call. No harm in examining for yourselves.

His assortment of Clothing, &c., being very large, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, can replenish their stock at this establishment at Cincinnati prices, and thus save the cost of freight. He respectfully invites the citizens of Greencastle and the surrounding country, when wishing to purchase anything in the Clothing line, to call and examine his large and extensive assortment, before purchasing elsewhere. COME ONE, COME ALL, EVERY BODY! The People's Clothing Store may be found on the South side of the Square, in the room formerly occupied by Jerry Jones, &c., as a Drug Store. Greencastle, April 30, 1856.—6m

NEW DRUG-STORE.

SMEDELEY & DAVIS, SUCCESSORS TO J. C. LYNCH & CO.

HAVING purchased the stock of Drugs owned by J. Lynch & Co., they are now receiving a large supply of Fresh Drugs, consisting of—Sarsaparilla, Bala, Oils, Vanishing Window Glass, Putty, Chewing Tobacco, (a fine article), Smoking Tobacco, an excellent assortment of Cigars, Snuffs, Cogniac Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, Scotch Whisky, Sarsaparilla, Tonic, Compound Fine Soap, a large supply of Candles, Soda, Quick Yeast, Saloratus, and the finest selection of Hair Oils and perfumery ever opened in the market. We respectfully invite the public to call and examine our stock, before buying elsewhere. We will be pleased to receive the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old stand, together with all who wish to buy at fair and reasonable rates. OF STATIONERY. We have on hand a fine assortment. Give us a call also when you want anything in this line. SMEDELEY & DAVIS.

AN ORDINANCE.



